Plant Pest News

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Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
Plant Protection and Quarantine

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RECENTLY DESCRIBED MITE DESTROYING BERMUDAGRASS IN CALIFORNIA

Steneotarsonemus konoi Smiley and Emmanouel, a tarsonemid mite, previously only known from Athens, Greece, was collected at Calipatria, Imperial County, California, on bermudagrass. R. A. Flock of the Imperial County Agricultural Commissioner's Office, collected specimens on May 15, 1979. R. L. Smiley, Science and Education Administration (SEA), Insect Identification & Beneficial Insect Introduction Institute (IIBIII), identified the specimens.

Mite infestations in California caused necrosis of the stems and flowering buds of bermudagrass. In Imperial County, damage to several bermudagrass seed farms was economic; chemical treatments were effective. Other than *Cynodon dactylon* (bermudagrass), its known hosts include *Agropyron cristatum* (fairway crested wheatgrass), *Agropyron elongatum* (tall wheatgrass), *Oryzopsis miliacea* (smilograss), and *Poa pratensis* (Kentucky bluegrass).

The life history of this species is not known. However, several species in the genus are agriculturally important. They are *Steneotarsonemus ananas* (pineapple tarsonemid), *Steneotarsonemus bancrofti* (sugarcane stalk mite), *Steneotarsonemus laticeps* (bulb scale mite), and *Steneotarsonemus pallidus* (cyclamen mite). There is reason to believe that *Steneotarsonemus konoi* was most likely introduced into the U.S. from the Old World (Smiley and Emmanouel 1980).

The New Pest Advisory Group (NPAG) is scheduled to meet and make recommendations to the Deputy Administrator, Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ), concerning this mite.

References

Smiley, R.L.; Emmanouel, N. A new species of *Steneotarsonemus* from Gramineae (Acari: Tarsonemidae). Internat. J. Acarol. 6(4):275-282; 1980.

SERIOUS MANGO PEST ESTABLISHED IN HAWAII

Dasineura mangiferae Felt, a gall midge, was collected by E. Yoshioka, Hawaii State Department of Agriculture, from mango (*Mangifera indica*) blossoms at Hilo, Hawaii Island, on January 4, 1981, for a new United States record.

This cecidomyiid lays its eggs in the folds between sepals and petals of the mango plant, the only known host. Larval feeding stops the flower bud from growing and opening, thus preventing fruit set. The bud takes the shape of a large pointed gall. There are four larval instars. Pupation occurs inside the bud. There may be many generations per year, depending on the length of the flowering period.

R. J. Gagne, SEA, IIBIII, who identified the specimens, believes that although this species is recorded only from India, it probably occurs elsewhere.

The NPAG has recommended to the Deputy Administrator, PPQ, that PPQ take no action. The economic value of the mango crop is less than $60,000,000. This means that *Dasineura mangiferae* is not eligible for consideration by the NPAG under the new procedures. Although it is remotely possible for this pest to move in nursery stock, there is no possibility of it moving with fruit. Also, this pest has never been known to be intercepted at a port of entry.

LONGITARSUS LURIDUS EXTENDS RANGE

Three adult females were found in additional States in the high hazard area. Two were collected from dairy farms in Cumberland County, Maine: one was taken from alfalfa and timothy at Brunswick, July 24, 1979, and the other on hay at Gorham, July 30. Both collections were made by J. Serber, PPQ. The third specimen was collected at Alburg, Grand Isle County, Vermont, in a pasture of mixed legumes and grasses, August 8, 1979, by A. J. Fromm, PPQ. E. R. Hoebeke, Cornell University, says the collections were probably made with a sweep net and the infestation may be widespread.

Hoebeke identified the specimens. R. E. White, SEA, IIBIII, confirmed the identifications.

This beetle was first detected in the U.S. on July 20, 1979, in Connecticut. See Plant Pest News volume 1, number 2 for more details.

GENUS FOR CODLING MOTH SELECTED

Three generic names are now being used for codling moth, according to R.L. Brown, Department of Entomology, Cornell University. Brown supports using Cydia instead of Laspeyresia and Carpocapsa in his paper "The Valid Generic and Tribal Names for the Codling Moth, Cydia pomonella (Olethreutinae: Tortricidae)." Ann. Entomol. Soc. Am. 72(4):565-567; 1979.

R. W. Hodges, SEA, IIBIII, concurs with Brown's finding.

MAILING LIST CHANGES

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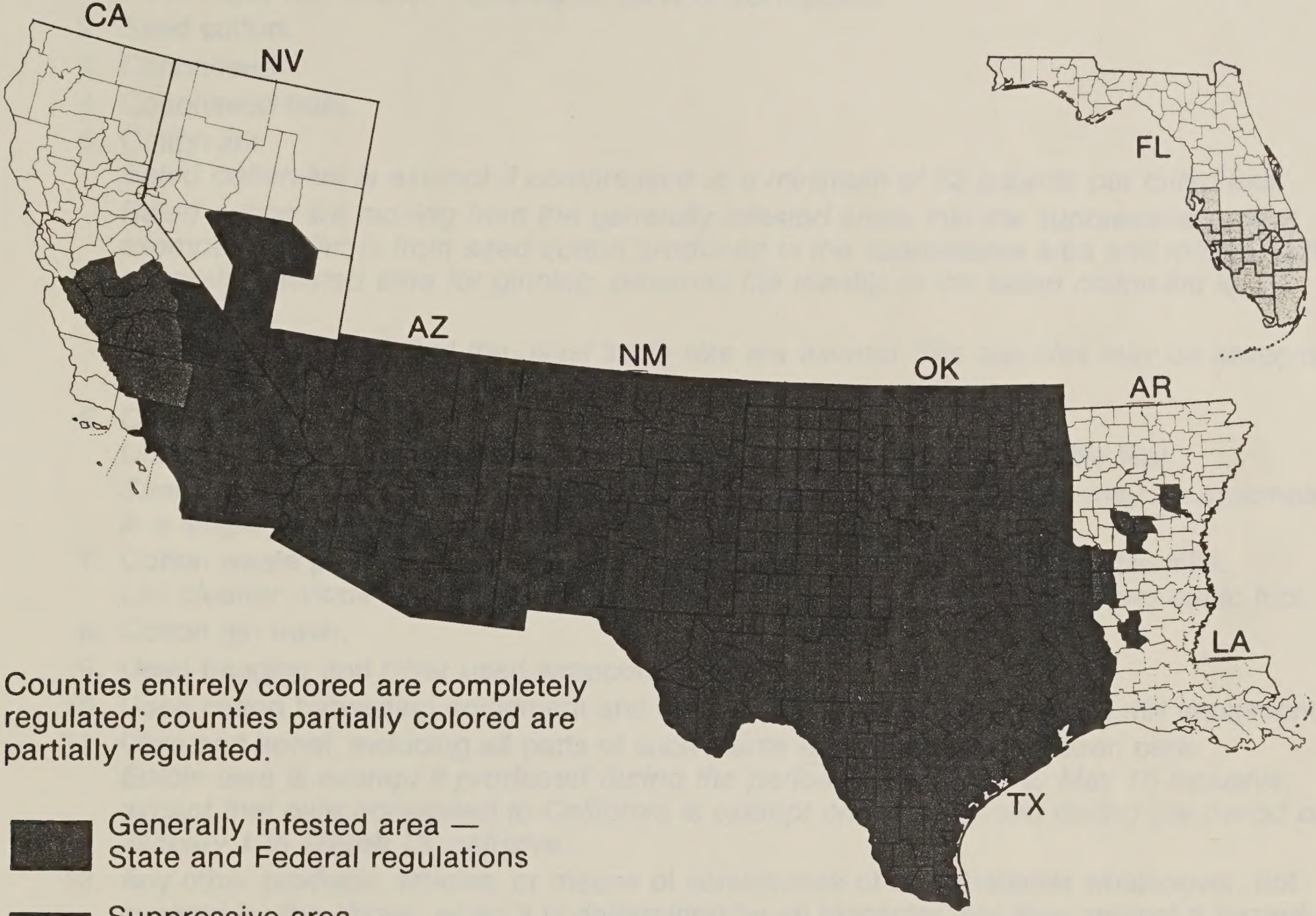
PEST INTERCEPTIONS OF QUARANTINE SIGNIFICANCE AT PORTS OF ENTRY

Listed below are some bark beetles of the family Scolytidae that are frequently intercepted at U.S. ports of entry. T. Wallenmaier, PPQ, says they are taken in the wood crating and bracing of heavy cargo such as granite, steel, and machinery. Not known to occur in the U.S., these species represent a serious threat to U.S. forests.

Pest	Probable Origin	Port of Entry	Officer
Hylastes ater (Paykull)	Italy	Houston	C. Brown
Hylurgops palliatus (Gyll.)	West Germany	Houston	G. Greer
Ips sexdentatus (Boerner)	Italy	Houston	J. Underwood
Ips typographus (L.)	France	New York	O. Andrade
Orthotomicus erosus (Wollaston)	Italy	Houston	J. Davis
Pityogenes chalcographus (L.)	France	Greenville	A. Brashear
Pityokeines spinidens (Reitter)	Romania	Charleston	J. Schoenholz
Polygraphus polygraphus (L.)	West Germany	New Orleans	D. Tollett

Pink Bollworm Quarantines



Counties entirely colored are completely regulated; counties partially colored are partially regulated.

■ Generally infested area — State and Federal regulations

▨ Suppressive area — Federal and State regulations

☐ Suppressive area — State regulations only

Restrictions are imposed on movement of regulated articles from a regulated area as follows:

1. From red into or through green, blue or white.
2. From green into or through blue or white.
3. Green into green.
4. Within green.*
5. From blue into any other area.

* if it is determined by the inspector that a hazard of spread exists

Consult your State or Federal plant protection inspector or your county assistance regarding exact areas under regulation and requirements for moving regulated articles. For detailed information see 7 CFR 301.52 for Federal quarantine and regulations.

See reverse side for list of regulated articles

U.S. Department of Agriculture • Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
Plant Protection and Quarantine Cooperating With Affected States.

Revised April 1981

The Following Regulated Articles Require a Certificate or Permit Year-Round Except as Indicated

1. Cotton and wild cotton, including all parts of such plants.
2. Seed cotton.
3. Cottonseed.
4. Cottonseed hulls.
5. Cotton lint.

   Baled cotton lint is exempt if compressed to a minimum of 22 pounds per cubic foot.

   Baled cotton lint moving from the generally infested areas into the suppressive area is exempt if the lint is from seed cotton produced in the suppressive area and moved to the generally infested area for ginning, provided the identity of the baled cotton lint is maintained.

   Samples of cotton lint of the usual trade size are exempt. The samples may be assembled in a single package for shipment.
6. Cotton linters.

   Linters are exempt if compressed to a minimum of 22 pounds per cubic foot.

   Samples of cotton linters of the usual trade size are exempt. Samples may be assembled in a single package for shipment.
7. Cotton waste produced at cotton gins, cottonseed oil mills, and cotton textile mills.
   Lint cleaner waste is exempt if compressed to a minimum of 22 pounds per cubic foot.
8. Cotton gin trash.
9. Used bagging and other used wrappers for cotton.
10. Used cotton harvesting equipment and used cotton ginning and cotton oil mill equipment.
11. Okra and kenaf, including all parts of such plants except canned or frozen okra.
    Edible okra is exempt if produced during the period December 1 to May 15 inclusive, except that okra consigned to California is exempt only if produced during the period of January 1 to March 15 inclusive.
12. Any other products, articles, or means of conveyance of any character whatsoever, not covered by the above, when it is determined by an inspector that they present a hazard of spread of the pink bollworm and the person in possession thereof has been so notified.

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